

KENTUCKE GAZETTE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1787.

TO THE GOOD WOMEN OF KENTUCKE.

DEAR SISTERS,

On certainly have observed, that in many of my pieces which crowd our press, not a single sentence is addressed to our sex.

If this was the first instance of neglect we had suffered from our masters, it might be excused, by supposing that an extraordinary attention to political concerns had, for a moment directed their thoughts from these angels and goddesses for whom they express such mighty adoration, when it suits their purpose, but it is too plain, that having usurped authority over us, tyrant like, they respect us as they do those domestic animals which they find subservient to their interests. Therefore I shall endeavour to shew, though our imbecility subjects us to their power, yet we are at least their equals in all the social excellencies; and that a regard to the public good, which in them is often mingled with their passions for domination, is cherished in us by the pure principles of patriotism and benevolence.

One of their favourite authors justly observes, that the strength of a nation consists—in the number, — the UPRIGHTNESS, — and the INDUSTRY of its inhabitants; and that well-ordered officers, wise counsels, and victorious armies, are only consequential advantages flowing from these sources.

I would then ask our lords and masters, To whom are they indebted for that increase of their numbers necessary to supply the ravages of time, and of war? And whether the increase would not be much greater, if they would be more temperate, and not more under the influence of avarice than of love?

In point of uprightness, happy were it, if these lords of ours did really excel us as much as they vainly boast. The example of those whom we fondly imitate, would be the source of infinite honour to our sex; but alas! their dissimulation obliges us to disguise the sensibility of our hearts; and by their licentiousness we are seduced from the paths of innocence. Yet for sincerity and integrity in other respects, we have maintained a decided superiority over them. Governing selfishness, aspiring ambition, and daring profanity, are the prevailing follies of those, who should be patterns of good living and holy conversation, to us, and to their infant offspring; whilst a regard to justice, friendship, charity, and religion, are ridiculed by them as the superstition or enthusiasm of female weakness. My dear sisters, in these cases we should not be influenced by the corrupt sentiments of those, whose esteem in other respects we ought to cultivate. These are the essential qualities of real beauty; and not the glowing cheek, the sparkling eye, nor the delicate external form, which, like fading flowers, can only yield delight in the spring of life.

As to industry: the men will certainly give us praise on this score. It is our study and delight, as it ought to be, to clothe our families, and, by good economy, to secure them from poverty and contempt; we blush that there are some of our sex who spend the morning in bed, the rest of the forenoon in yawning and dressing, and the remainder of the day in paying and receiving idle visits, or attending at extravagant balls; but it would be malicious to impute the errors of a few triflers to the many valuable women, who are the ornaments of their sex, as women are the ornaments of the human kind. For my own part I cannot regret my removal from a country where I might have indulged more ease, when I consider I am to leave my children, who are the objects of my tenderest affections and most anxious cares, where they will have an opportunity of enjoying all the advantages the most delightful soil and climate can afford. I also wish them to enjoy the sweets of civil and religious liberty: but this I leave to the attention of the men, to whose sphere it more properly belongs. The only anxiety I have suffered, arises from the want of the free navigation of the Mississippi. I have always heard that a country could not flourish without the advantage of trade; and when I found that this country is so situated as to have but slender prospects of gain in this way, I was grieved, and ready to despond, on account of what seemed to me great misfortune. But now I am perfectly reconciled, by the reflection, that though great wealth cannot be amassed, yet by frugality and industry a competency will certainly be obtained; and that this plain way of living will be a security for the virtue of my children, which is of more value than great

riches. Here, my female friends, we are taught that what is praise worthy in other countries, becomes an indispensable duty in this. Shall we not be as comfortable and lovely clothed in homespun as in foreign lace and brocade? And shall we not in this way effectually secure the independence of our families and our country? Read the last chapter of the proverbs of Solomon, and follow the example of the virtuous woman there described by meriting wisdom, and your lamentations for the want of trade will cease; your children will be happy, your husbands honourable, and your country prosperous. You will no longer wish a return to the sandy deserts and barren hills from which you have exiled. Would to God we had also left behind our fondness for the gaiety of dress, the parade of grandeur, and the fashionable amusements of a dissipated age. These are like to be the bane of our infant community, and the destruction of our fortunes. In these indeed a mind destitute of sentiment may hope to find felicity; and by these the covetous and spendthrift may be captivated: But will they please the man of sense? Or if by them he is caught in an unwary hour, what will be his feelings, when he finds that his estate and reputation must be sacrificed to a woman destitute of real worth? Nothing but genuine modesty, accompanied with unaffected neatness and simplicity, can kindle rational love in the man who deserves your hand; and a willing attention to his interest and happiness, flowing from good sense and good nature, are equally necessary to keep alive that gentle fire to the latest period of life. Thus, I can assure my female friends who have not made trial of the social state, is the way of wisdom for them, in which they may find all the peace and happiness this world can give. Your husbands, far from restraining your will, and by frowns obliging you to submit to reason, will find you to be real help-mates: your cares will be lessened by dividing them, and your joys doubled by joint participation. Your children, well supported and well educated, will be the glory of your declining fun. And as members of civil society you will live respected, and your memory after death will be honourable.

I confess I was a little irritated when I began to write, and have expressed some resentment against the sex I greatly reverence; therefore I shall make no further mention of their errors, but indulge the pleasing hope, that their superior wisdom will correct whatever is amiss in their conduct; for which I am the more anxious, because the frailty of women is much more inclined to imitate the vices than the virtues of men.

On being informed that Kentucke is shortly to enjoy the advantages of an independent government, I was induced to address, my female friends, from an affecting conviction, that by suddenly adding our part, we shall share the happiness and honour of rendering our country as desirable for the good policy of its inhabitants, as its fertile and beautiful by nature.

With the most affectionate regards, I am,
Dear Sisters,

Oct. 6, 1787.

ANNA TRUMBART;

C. Williams

MR. BRADFORD.

It is with some reluctance, I request you to insert the following: I hope I shall not soon trouble you again.

*He ended, frowning, and his look denoted a
Desperate revenge.*

Milton:
I am very unfortunate, in having, undesignedly, subjected myself to the necessity of contending with an adversary of very distinguished abilities, as to be able to understand me much better than I myself can do; and who (contrary to what other people maliciously say of him) neither loves change, nor fears perseverance. I will acknowledge (perhaps it may appear his resentment) that I was not his opponent, nor under any temptation to enter into the thick of the battle. My exceptions were against his manner of writing; and that, too, because he departed from his own professed principle. However he becomes me of betraying an inclination of denying US the freedom of the press. Who are US? Mankind indiscriminately, or only those who are against a separation? Perhaps he may vouchsafe to tell US who he means, when he assumes his next character: however in either of these latitudes, it has the ill fate not to be true. I had indeed asked him why he, at this

late period, infected the public prints with insinuating reflections on ridiculous characters? A man of less penetration than the Virginian, could never have discovered in this, any thing dangerous to the freedom of the press. No Sir, I am an even advocate for it, and as an instance of the liberty I would take on the side of truth; I would propose the following emphatical sentence: *A false alarm*, to be prefixed by way of motto to certain pieces, published *A Virginian*. But the freedom of the press is already established in the reason of mankind, as well as in the many bills of right extant in those states in such a manner, as renders an attempt to deny it by Noviciatus, or to defend it by the Virginian, equally contemptible: Therefore this being "the most exceptionable thing," I hope the rest may, perhaps, be easily got over. "But alas! this plaguy convention has spoiled all." It has prevented, O lamentable! it has prevented from public view, "ten columns of close reasoning." Unlucky convention! "Ten columns! ten full columns! why, it would have overturned Mahomet, mowed down Peter, blown up the Pope, and — best of all prevented — — — a separation." "Ten columns!" Why thou mighty man of reason! why so parsimonious? couldst thou not from so large a flock, have afforded us one column, out of eight already published; or, if that were too much, couldst thou not, at least have vouchsafed to us one whole sentence; or at the very least a line. But every great genius has a way peculiar to himself; and we ought to be content, and perhaps thankful too, that it is yet in store for our use, on some future occasion: I may again serve us, "if the American congress shall refuse to admit us as a separate state, into the confederacy &c. But I beg leave to correct my self: he has proven by "close reasoning, (we thank him for it) that a convention continued under an act of assembly, (the proper and only representatives of the people) would have been a dangerous precedent of tyranny, and oppression." O excellent! let the Kentuckean answer that if he can. And then again, who can sufficiently admire his very elaborated, imaginary *Companion* for filling the passions, preserving ideas, &c. of which he has had so long and happy experience himself. For these perhaps he ought to have credit — one column. "Thus I hope I have appeased the resentment of my opponent," and left I should be unhappy enough to say some exceptionable thing, I shall draw toward a conclusion. Indeed what can I say; no comment of mine could do justice to the inimitable Text. It would take at least "twenty laboured lines" to reach "ten words;" and still I might have been liable to a censure, something resembling that bestowed on some "close reasoners, who for misinterpreting, or misinterpreting the sacred Scriptures, have been expelled by their societies." But Mr. Bradford, as you may perhaps know him personally, it might do him no injury, to advise him as a friend, though he is not a lover of change, (which I take to be true on his own word, notwithstanding what every body else says of him, who cannot pretend to know him as well as he knows himself) to advise him I say, however disagreeable to him it may appear, when he assumes a new character, to make also one more change in his life; which might be of more importance to him than all the idle metamorphoses, with which the busy tongue of time has choqueted, or rather mangled his character. It is in short this, Becomes a GOOD MAN. This if I am not mistaken, would lead him to those very men, whom he now calls adversaries — would give him room to display his abilities, in their utmost brilliancy, and what is of still more importance, would recommend him to — himself. I now beg leave to retire; and give the world leave to forget, (which they will soon do) that ever there was in it such a name, as

NOVICIATUS.

In Party Contests, Public Good sacrificed to Private Views.

THE spirit of party is a spirit of enmity; and whether politics or religion, philosophical opinions or family feud, have called it into existence. — It has always been hostile to the peace, and obnoxious to the virtue of mankind. At different periods it has assumed the standard of civil war, and has been the sword of perjury; but at all times, when it has prevailed, the private peace of society has been disturbed, and domestic felicity interrupted by it.

If a real unfeigned zeal for the welfare of their country, operating upon different principles, warmed the bosoms of public men; if a genuine spirit of patriotism animated every one; whose abilities or situation in life had raised him to the legislative dignity; their conduct would have but one object;—which would be the public good; and though there would, nay there must, be a frequent difference in opinions yet neither their artifice nor their malevolence would be employed in the support of them.—The victorious party would not be insistent with success, nor would those who failed, retire from the conflict pale with disappointment, and growling forth revenge. But as this, I fear, is rather the vision of a fanciful mind, than a true and faithful representation of any thing which does, or will exist; we must suffer it, though perhaps reluctantly to pass away, and apply to its pleasing realities for assistance in our reasoning upon the subject.

If then the spirit of party be a spirit of violence, it does not require any great sagacity to determine, that reason and the cool suggestions of deliberative wisdom can have little connexion with it. Passion and prejudice will be its prevailing directors; and that they will ever lead to good, must depend upon accident, and is rather the object of our idle wishes, than of any rational expectation.—It might, however, be reasonably imagined, that violence opposed to violence would from such an end, but, like the wandering tribes of Arabia, when driven away by superior power, or having exhausted all the produce of its local habitation, it shifts its ground, and goes in search of another spot, where it may luxuriate in plenty. Power may, for a time, and in particular cases, give a check to the flames of opposing faction; but, upon the first supply of fuel, the flaming embers will rekindle with more than redoubled fury.—Here then the utility, and even necessity, of a moderating power, appears with irresistible evidence; not only to prevent public dissensions from continuing their mischief, but to avail itself of them in such a manner as to produce good.—When the contending parties become wearied with contention; when the same subjects have been considered, and the same arguments supported even to satiety; when, for a while alternate courses, they lounge for repose, (and this will sometimes happen) is a favourable opportunity presents itself for men of moderation to enforce some salutary measure, and to efface, if possible, some general, comprehensive plan for the service of their country.

The man of party is a man of violence, and sees every thing through a medium tinged with prejudice. The man of moderation is a man of reason, and deliberates before he determines to act. The measures of the former, arising from force of passion, are hastily, inconsiderate, and frequently injurious to the cause he means to serve; while those of the latter, being the result of a wise and calm survey of what he is about to do, in all its connections and consequences, are decisive and effectual.—The one acts upon the narrow ground of private cabal, or rests his power on the weak basis of partial affection; while the other is true to no cabal, nor turns his attention to any man or set of men whatever, but deliberates without prejudice, and determines from his own mature judgment.—The man of party is ever on the wing, a ways hurried and easily inflamed, reaching at every opportunity to declare his opinions, and using every means to enforce them; while the man of moderation is never inattentive to his duty, though he is not always in the actual exercise of it:—he never steps forth into action, but when the occasion demands his services:—as such a person, with an independent spirit and a calm dignity, he comes forward, secure of an useful and commanding influence.

From the PITTSBURGH Gazette.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, and been seven

years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, and each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tem, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

(To be continued.)

TO BE LET, On the premises, to the highest bidder the tenth of November, a plantation on Harrod's run about three miles from Danville, containing about forty acres of cleared land, with eight bushels of wheat, well sited on it, the remainder in good order for raising corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, with convenient houses for the reception of a family.

21. THOMAS MCCLANAHAN, Jun.

A GENEROUS PRICE WILL BE GIVEN FOR TWO OR THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND WITHIN THREE MILES OF LEXINGTON. Enquire of the printer hercof if

Oct. 11, 1787.

NOTICE is given to the public, not to take an assignment on a bond of mine, given to Squire Boon for about five hundred and thirty five pounds, payable at sundry times, in commutables: of which there is about two hundred and twenty pounds paid, when the bond was made void, by a latter contract the balance now stands open against me, which bond was to be returned to me, but is not done: I therefore shall refuse to pay any part of said bond due next month.

1W, THOMAS THRELKELD.

Lincoln, Sept. 15.

AS I wish to settle and clear my administration on account of the Estate of doctor Hugh Shiell, I do hereby request the bond creditors of the said decedent, if any, to make their claims immediately known to

ANN SHIELL, Executor.

Sept. 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Stephen Ormsby Esq. will, in my absence attend the Rules, bring suits and give necessary information to such of my Clients as may apply to him in Danville,

3W, JOHN BROWN.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from Cane run about four miles from Lexington, some time last spring, the following horses to wit, a sorrel horse eight years old, fourteen hands and a half high, with a small crooked blaze in his face and one hind foot white; branded on the near shoulder and buttock nearly thus So

One bay horse about the same height of the former, five years old, with a small star and two white feet, branded on the near buttock with the same brand with the former.

Also, a black mare near fifteen hands high six years old, with a small star and one hind foot white branded on the near buttock with the same brand of the two former; whoever takes up said horses and delivers them to the printer hercof shall receive the above reward, or five dollars each. They are supposed to have made up Licking.

At a meeting of the Commissioners for apportioning the lands granted to the Illinois regiment &c at Louisville the 6th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

RESOLVED, that two meetings of the board be held at this place for the purposes of receiving and determining on such claims as have not yet been given in, agreeable to the directions of an act of last session of assembly. The first of said meetings to be the second Monday in October next, and the other the thirty first of December following, being the last day fixed by law for receiving claims; and that a copy of this resolution be advertised in the Kentucky gazette for three weeks successively.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

BLANK DEEDS,

Subpoenas, Replevi bonds, &c. May be had by the Quire or Single at this Office.